

## CAUGHT IN THE LAIR

How the Monarchs of the Jungle  
Are Made Prisoners.

## SIAM'S FAMOUS ELEPHANTS

The Australian Savages and How  
They Suffered From the Sudden  
Plunge Into Civilization.

I became a collector of wild animals through my connection with the Bureau of Land and Survey, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the managers of which employed me to procure both savage beasts and human beings for the purpose of study.

One of the most interesting exhibits I brought to this country was the collection of savages from Australia, the first ever brought here. These curious creatures are quite plentifully found in Queensland, in the northern part of Australia. I went to the country near where they were, and introduced the captain of one of the coasters, or little ships, to obtain them for me, paying twenty pounds a head. We could not give the savages any idea of where they were going, but we knew they would be perfectly satisfied with their conditions so long as they had plenty to eat and drink, and all the tobacco they wanted.

They are very fond of rum, and at the outset, we supplied them quite liberally with that beverage. Ten were brought over and only three lived to return. The seven died literally from being treated too well, in proof of which statement I may mention the circumstance that every time I go to Australia I receive a message from one of the three who returned saying how much he would like to come back to the United States.

When we got the savages on the steamer I instructed the steward to feed them generously, and the consequence was that in two days they were all taken sick. In their native land they were accustomed to kill and eat a kangaroo, maybe, one day, and then, for three or four days, go without eating anything. On the steamer they would eat two pounds of beef every day, and consequently suffered from dyspepsia until we were obliged to serve their food in ration, as is done in the army. They naturally attempted to convey to me by gestures and signs the impression that they didn't get enough to eat, but we knew better, and certainly under this arrangement they ceased to be sick.

While on one of my far eastern trips I received a telegram from Barnum & Bailey to go to Siam and procure a white elephant, regardless of cost. In this connection let me explain why the white elephant is so much thought of in the East.

There were five monarchs, up to a few years ago, who could possess white elephants—the kings of Japan, the emperor of China, the king of Siam, the king of Burmah and the king of Ceylon.

The inhabitants of all these countries are Buddhists, and the island of Ceylon is the head center of Buddhism. According to this religion, a man lives twelve times on earth, his soul returning after each demise to some animal, beginning with some of the lower varieties like a reptile, a crocodile or a wolf, and then each time he dies afterwards returning to some animal of a higher type. In this way there is a gradual progression of the soul until it reaches the animal representing the highest type of all, which is the white elephant.

They claim that the founder of their religion came back to earth twelve times, and is the only one who eventually succeeded in getting to heaven. The last six times he was on earth his spirit was incarcerated in one of these



HOW THINGS ARE TRAPPED.

elephants and his spirit shining through the flesh of the animal made it white, a color which the animal has retained up to the present time. The monarchs of these different countries claim to be Buddhists, and believe that their spirits will move on into any animal, except one of these white elephants. Hence, they must have one on hand all the time, and thus a white elephant may be said to be a sort of property for the spirits of the royal family. All this information I obtained from an uncle of the king of Siam, and one of his cabinet ministers.

I first tried to obtain an elephant from the king of Siam, but failed at that time because one of his favorite queens was dead and the court was in mourning. Then I went to Burmah and was more successful. The king of Burmah at that time was an ignorant fellow, who cared very little for his religion and was very much in need of money. Owing to internal dissensions and the fear of assassination he was practically a prisoner in his own palace. The agents of his capital were worse than grown-up boys, and I had to maneuver through them, dodging the trees that had grown up, and (inasmuch as there were no sidewalks) springing across ruts which were at least four feet deep. The amusing part of which I received a letter, written when I finally obtained an audience with him. Almost as soon as he talked to me about his beautiful streets upon which he had spent so much money. He asked me if I had ever seen such streets in New York. I told him (and quite truthfully) that I had not, nor had I seen such thorough-

ness even in the far western part of our country. There was no use in my criticizing his public improvements, for I would only have got myself into trouble and failed of my purpose.

I don't suppose the king got more than one-quarter of the large sum paid for this elephant, because much of the money had to be given out in "tips" to his ministers, but I, for my part, did get the royal sacred elephant, called Young Talung, purchased at Mandalay, and brought away under the royal warrant of King Theobald.

Some time previous to this I had obtained a sacred elephant in Siam, but



ANOMALOUS SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

this was poisoned on the eve of its departure from the country. The inhabitants believe that when any of those animals leave the country there is going to be a great calamity, a plague or something of that sort. I had traveled



ROYAL SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT, SIAM, DIED AT SINGAPORE, MAY 22, '33.

sixteen hundred miles with the animal, bringing it as far as Singapore. I had left the elephant all right about six o'clock in the evening, and about two hours later, I took some newspaper men from Reuters Associated Press, and two of the local papers, to see the elephant. He was tugging away at his chains with all his strength, and a moment later broke loose from the tremendous chains and started out, uprooting a big coconut tree twelve feet in circumference, and rushing through one of the lightly built houses, peculiar to that country, which fortunately happened to be unoccupied. He went to a pond and lay down as though he wanted a bath, but when he came out he stretched himself on the earth and in five minutes was dead. From an autopsy I found he had been poisoned by some medicine made from the sap of one of the native trees. Twenty-one hundred men were employed to remove the body to a point eight miles from the city, where the law required that it should be buried.

Tigers are caught by natives who know their haunts and habits. About midway between the place where the tiger rests during the day and the water to which he goes at night, a pit is dug, twelve or fifteen feet square, sixteen or eighteen feet deep, and sloping, so that the bottom will measure about eighteen feet square. This pit is dug during the daytime when the tiger is asleep, and every particle of dirt is carefully carried away by hand. The tiger's sense of smell is very acute, and not the least particle of fresh dirt must be found near the pit, which is then covered with branches and leaves. Over this a tripod is erected from which is suspended a live goat. At night, when the tiger comes forth and nears this spot, he sneaks up to a certain distance and then, as his fashion, springs upon his prey. He falls into the pit, from which he makes the most frantic but unsuccessful efforts to escape, but in a few days his strength is exhausted.

In the meantime the natives have built a bamboo cage which is let down over him, and, afterwards, big pieces of rattan are gradually worked under him to make the captivity complete. But when this last operation is performed the tiger is nearly dead from exhaustion, covered with blood, foam, dirt and altogether looking very miserable. An immense tiger at present with a large traveling show, captured last June, is a very large specimen, and was a man-eater. Three months before his capture, he had eaten a woman and child, and on this account we received one hundred dollars bounty from the government. Leopards are captured in the same way as tigers.

During outang are often captured by first wounding them. They are watched for in the rice fields which they frequent, and sometimes they are caught in fields in nets which are gradually closed round them from every side. Then they are placed in big boxes or bamboo cages. When you find them they will fight desperately and the largest sort can kill a man.

Travelers are apt to unconsciously exaggerate the size of outang outang and gorillas. The first time a man sees one of these animals in the bush he is quite apt to think they are five or six feet tall but they are not as large as that.

Hippopotami are obtained when they are young; the mother is shot and the little ones are caught, especially if they can be obtained away from the river where they cannot run fast. The same course is pursued with the rhinoceros. The mother is shot, and the little ones are captured. This is done in the wet season, when the ground is soft, and the animals show their tracks. They run in circles, and it is curious to note that nearly all animals do so. Elephants will run four or five miles and come back to the same spot, and so will a man when he is lost in the snow, or out on the prairie. A knowledge of this fact aids the natives who are engaged in this industry, if it may be so called. The largest rhinoceros was caught from Singapore, and it may be interesting to note that natives of that region who are employed to capture these dangerous animals receive annual salaries ranging from seventy-five to two hundred dollars in addition to a small bonus for every animal taken, and the little that

they require in the way of clothing and food.

J. H. GARDNER.

## MYRIADS OF WILD MONKEYS.

The Curious Amusement Experienced by an American Engineer in Ceylon.

A civil engineer of Vienna, Austria, who for two or three years has been traveling almost constantly reviewed the strange experiences that had befallen him in different parts of Europe and Asia, as a traveler by rail, on foot and on camels and elephants.

"A most singular thing befell me near Paradana, Ceylon," he said. "I had gone with a friend into the great botanical garden there. This is probably the finest botanical garden in the world. You hear many compliments about one or two other gardens, but I believe none of them is so large nor so entirely unique as this. In this great garden, oddly enough, there were many wild animals. As a rule they are not supposed to be savage, however. Well, one day I was extremely warm-hot, you may say, even for Ceylon. I at length became tired and stretched myself on the ground under some India rubber trees. My friend meantime left me and I gazed for a time up through the leaves of the trees, catching a glimpse in a while of the sun, until a relaxed and lazy I must have slept an hour, when suddenly I was awakened by a queer, uneasy feeling and opened my eyes.

"Judge of my surprise when I saw perched upon my feet, body, and even



ROYAL SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT, SIAM, DIED AT SINGAPORE, MAY 22, '33.

upon my shoulders, a lot of little monkeys, while all about me and beaming down upon me from the trees were monkeys of all sizes and ages. It seemed to me there were myriads of them. I was frightened, for I knew these monkeys were wild, and in their wild state I did not know what so many of them might do. I gave one leg a twitch, however, and then the other, and bounded to my feet, throwing off all that were gambling over and about me. In a second the monkeys vanished, and only peering from the tops of the tall bamboo and rubber trees could I see any at all. Even these did not remain long. In a few minutes they were all gone. I was much alarmed, for the appearance of so many of them was entirely unexpected.

It appears, however, that the queer animals had meant no harm to me. The congress had been called and their examination of me as I lay upon the ground was entirely out of curiosity to divine what kind of an object I was. I suppose if I had been addicted to tobacco I might have received such a shock from the cloud of monkeys that I would never have recovered from it. As it was I voted myself in luck, and vowed never to go to sleep again in a wild tropical forest, even if it were called a botanical garden."

The Evolution of Mr. Dobbin.

"I am looking," said the dusty, travel-stained man with the valise, "for an old friend of mine who used to live on this street."

"What's his name?" inquired the policeman leaning against the lamp-post.

"Dobbin."

"No man of that name living along here."

"No, I reckon not," said the dusty traveler, looking in a perplexed way at a memorandum in his hand and then at the row of stately dwellings in front of him, "but he used to live in a one-story cottage right where that big stone front stands."

"Was he a short, heavy man with a bald head and one leg a little shorter than the other?"

"Yes, that's the man. Where is he now?"

"Always walked with his hands behind his head and chin whiskers?"

"Why, he got a street-paving contract three or four years ago and he's worth one hundred thousand dollars."

"Good for Dobbin! What's become of him? Is he in Europe?"

"No," answered the policeman, pointing at the big stone front. "He lives right there, and his name's D'Aubigne."

—Chicago Tribune.

Scientific Item.

Annou—There is a most remarkable echo in a cave in Kentucky.

Benson—What is there remarkable about it?

Annou—I call out "Hello, Smith!"

The echo says "What Smith do you mean?" no less than fourteen distinct times.—Texas Sittings.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup company, printed near the bottom of the package.

Will Stop on Sundays.

Commencing June 11, the "White City Flyer," leaving Grand Rapids at 7:15 a. m. every day for Chicago, will stop on Sundays only at Holland, Fennville, Bangor, Hartford and Watervliet. This train stops at Midway Plaisance, at the entrance to the world's fair grounds. As the afternoon train leaving Chicago at 6:30 p. m. every day, it will be possible for a person to spend Sunday afternoon at the fair and get back home in the evening. The return train must be taken at Hyde Park four blocks from the north entrance to the fair grounds.

Do You Want Any?

Owing to the large increase in their isolated lighting and other electric business the Peninsula General Electric company have decided to discontinue their electric department, and will sell all gas, electric and combination fixtures together with their artistic gas and electric shades at cost. If you are building a home or contemplating purchasing fixtures for your already built, you will find it to your advantage to look over their well selected stock.

# THE HOUSE FURNISHERS

## HEYMAN COMPANY

### WHAT CAN YOU OFFER

For buying anything in our line from any house but *Ours*? When you buy of us you are dealing with a *first-class, reliable house*. Our stock is by far the *LARGEST*, our terms the *EASIEST* and our prices the *VERY LOWEST*. We offer you some special inducements the coming week.

Here are a few of them. Don't miss them:

- A 6-piece Parlor Suit, former price \$70.00, now..... **\$56.50**
- A 6-piece Parlor Suit, former price 80.00, now..... **65.00**
- A 5-piece Welton Rug Suit, former price \$80.00, now..... **63.50**
- A 5-piece Plush Suit, former price \$70.00, now..... **50.00**
- A 4-piece Brocatille Suit, former price \$72.50, now..... **61.50**

A large line of odd **SOFAS, DIVENS, ROCKERS, EASY CHAIRS, PARLOR CHAIRS, LOUNGES, COUCHES.**

Our immense trade this spring has left us with a large line of these odd pieces, which we shall sell this week **Regardless of Cost**. This is a **plente for you**. Don't let it slip through your fingers, but grasp it **NOW**, before it is too late. **First come, first served.**

## HEYMAN COMPANY

The Leading House Furnishers of Michigan.

NO. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 CANAL STREET.

An Insurance of \$500.00 with every purchase.

63 & 65 CANAL ST.

## PATENTS

Canada, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights.

And all Patent business conducted for

**MODERATE FEE.**

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

## DR. VON PETERS

### LIQUID SULPHUR

Nature always administers sulphur in liquid form. Why not imitate nature? Liquid Sulphur is simply a pure solution of sulphur. No secret is made of the result. The process of manufacture is the secret.

It will be found prescribed by the best authorities, approved by the best practice.

Liquid Sulphur—"Internal"—for the blood, stomach, liver and kidneys.

Liquid Sulphur—"External"—all diseases of the skin.

Liquid Sulphur—"For the Bath"—Nature's own cure for rheumatism.

Liquid Sulphur—"Special"—For diseases of women.

ON SALE AT THE DRUGGISTS.

## The T. A. A. & N. M. Railway

In connection with the  
**D. G. H. & M., or  
D. L. & N. Rys.**

make the direct line to  
**Ann Arbor, Toledo and All Ohio and  
Southeastern Points.**

## TIME TABLE.

In effect May 14, 1933.

**SOUTH BOUND.**

Lv. Durand..... 7:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m.  
Lv. Howell Junction..... 10:30 a. m. 7:40 p. m.

**W. H. BENNETT, Gen'l Pass. Agt.,  
Toledo, Ohio.**

## LEGAL.

### Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office.  
Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for constructing a sewer in North street, from South Union street to Madison street, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall, June 15.

**M. H. SORRICK, City Treasurer.**

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Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for constructing a sewer in Cherry street, from South Union street to Madison street, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall, June 15.

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## Stockholders Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Rapids Chair Company will be held at the company's office, No. 100 Canal street, Grand Rapids, Michigan, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, June 20, A. D. 1933, for the election of officers and the transaction of such business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

(Signed)  
**E. H. FOOTE, Secretary.**  
Dated June 3, 1933.

## Treasurer's Notice.

City Treasurer's Office.  
Grand Rapids, Mich., May 29, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the improvement of Wells street from South East street to Paddock street, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date at the office of the city treasurer, city hall, June 15.

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## \$3.90

### ONE WAY.

## CHICAGO

Chicago & West Michigan, St. Joseph

## GRAHAM & MORTON

### TRANS. CO. STEAMERS.

ONE WAY \$3.90 ROUND TRIP \$6.50

INCLUDING BREAKFAST.

## LEAVE GRAND RAPIDS.

1:25 P. M. Week Days. 6:30 P. M. Except Sunday.

## ARRIVE CHICAGO.

8:30 P. M. Week Days. 2:00 A. M. Except Sunday.

## LEAVE CHICAGO.

9:30 A. M. Week Days. 11:30 P. M. Daily.

## ARRIVE GRAND RAPIDS.

5:25 P. M. Week Days. 1:35 P. M. Except Sunday.

## THE HOLLAND

### AND CHICAGO LINE.

SAFETY! SPEED! COMFORT!

Most Direct Route Between

## GRAND RAPIDS, ALLEGAN.

## HOLLAND AND CHICAGO.

Steamers "City of Holland" and "Bangladesh."

Season of 1933. Taking Effect May 14.

Leave Holland every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 4:45 p. m., after arrival of train from Grand Rapids and Allegan, arriving at Chicago about 8 o'clock the following morning. Leave Allegan, from Chicago's dock, foot of Michigan street, North side, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 p. m., touching at above named points and arriving in Holland the following morning.

NOTE.—If you wish a daily service will be inaugurated, of which notice will be given.

FARE—Single trip \$3.00, round trip \$5.00. Berths additional. 10 cents each, each berth. For special information or rates of freight apply to the agents.

**THE HOLLAND & CHICAGO TRANSPORTATION CO., Holland, Mich.**

Free baggage transfer from depot to dock at Holland.

## MANISTEE & NOTHEASTERN RY.

### ONLY ROUTE TO MANISTEE

WITHOUT CHANGE.

## VIA C. & W. M. RY.

Leave Grand Rapids..... 7:15 a. m. 9:45 p. m.  
Arrive at Manistee..... 12:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m.  
Leave Manistee..... 6:50 a. m. 4:37 p. m.  
Arrive at Grand Rapids..... 11:45 a. m. 9:04 p. m.

Through fare change car on connecting trains.

Manistee to Grand Rapids, and on evening train, Grand Rapids to Manistee.

**F. S. MITCHELL, G. P. A.**

## REDSTARLINE

Belgian Royal mail United States Mail.

Steamers for

## ANTWERP AND PARIS.

Weekly between NEW YORK and ANTWERP and PHILADELPHIA and ANTWERP.

Sailed 6, June 14, 3 p. m. (Belgian 4, 7, 8, 10, 11 p. m.)  
Sailed 6, June 14, 3 p. m. (Belgian 4, 7, 8, 10, 11 p. m.)

Superior accommodations for first class, second class and sleeping passengers at moderate rates. Apply for "Fares by Train." Round trip tickets available by American line, if connection made at Antwerp or other intermediate points.

**INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
Incorporated in Belgium. Agents, New York.

On June 14, 1933, at New York, Grand Rapids, Holland.

## CARRY TRAVELER'S CHECKS

—OF THE—

## AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

At the World's Fair, Traveling in Europe, Asia, Australia, and all other parts of the world. No introduction required.

### TIME CARDS.

#### GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

May 2, 1933.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.		At From Le. Grand Rapids.	
For Tipton City and Shawnee	6:45 a. m.	6:45 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
For Tipton City and Shawnee	1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
For Tipton City and Shawnee	7:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
For Tipton City and Shawnee	8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
From Shawnee and Tipton City	2:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	2:45 p. m.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.		At From Le. Grand Rapids	